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CONTENTS

BANGLADESH

Tribal Rebellion Turns 'From Bad to Worse' (Almgir Hossain; THE MUSLIM, 19 May 81).....	1
Bumper Harvest Causing Storage, Food Aid Problems (8 DAYS, 23 May 81).....	3

INDIA

'HERALD' Notes Punjab Group's Opposition to Sikh Nation (NATIONAL HERALD, 7 May 81).....	5
CPI-M Reported Seeking Ties With National Conference (NATIONAL HERALD, 2 May 81).....	6
Cond Unrest in Andhra Pradesh Examined (A. Prabhakar Rao; PATRIOT, 2 May 81).....	7
Nation Faces Growing Threat of Food Shortage (Inder Malhotra; THE MUSLIM, 3 Jun 81).....	10
Stepped-Up Inflation Endangers Poor (DAWN, 10 May 81).....	11

INDONESIA

Terrorist Leader Imran Arrested in Jakarta (MERDEKA, 28 Apr 81; KOMPAS, 29 Apr 81).....	12
Some Followers at Large Followers in East Java	

Government Briefs Ulama on Muslim Terrorists (various sources, various dates).....	15
<p>Komando Jihad Affair Is Over Iran's Letter to Khomeyni Consensus Needed</p>	
LAOS	
Instruction on Prevention of Theft of Artifacts (Vientiane Domestic Service, 18 Jun 81).....	21
Regulations on Film Distribution, Screening (Vientiane Domestic Service, 6 Jun 81).....	22
NEPAL	
Briefs Ambassador to Mexico	24
PAKISTAN	
Afghan War Could Destabilize Pakistan (Yves de Chazournes; LE MATIN, 27 May 81).....	25
Paper Calls for Noninterference in Gulf Countries (Editorial; MORNING NEWS, 8 Jun 81).....	28
Remittances by Overseas Nationals May Exceed \$2 Billion (THE MUSLIM, 17 May 81).....	30
Galloping Inflation Erodes Savings (Jawaid Bokhari; THE MUSLIM, 7 Jun 81).....	31
Stage Set for Muslim League Reunification (Sarmad Ali; THE MUSLIM, 3 Jun 81).....	33
Use of Public Lashings Criticized (NEW TIMES, 1 Jun 81).....	34
All Out Effort of Tribal Area Development (KHYBER MAIL, 4 Jun 81).....	35
Governor Warns Tribesmen of Saboteurs (KHYBER MAIL, 5 Jun 81).....	37
Poor Conditions Among Afghan Refugees Reported (Sikander Hayat; THE MUSLIM, 17 May 81).....	39
Arab Scholars Urge Ulema Support of Government (MORNING NEWS, 12 Jun 81).....	40

Federal Minister Says Oil Found Near Chakwal (DAWN, 3 Jun 81).....	41
Space, Upper Atmosphere Research Committee Upgraded (MORNING NEWS, 4 Jun 81).....	43
Reasons for Cement Supply Shortages Discussed (Editorial; THE PAKISTAN TIMES, 25 May 81).....	44
Briefs	
'MUSLIM' Enters Third Year	45
Inquiry Against Afghan Refugees	45
Labor Attaches Redesignated	45
Tribal Area Grid Station	46
Revision of Textbooks	46
Arms Seized: 11 Held	46
Sui Gas Reserves	46

THAILAND

Briefs	
Trade With Middle East	48
Dry Season Crops	48
Trade Accord With Sweden	48
Grant From Japan	48
October-April Revenues	48

TRIBAL REBELLION TURNS 'FROM BAD TO WORSE'

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 19 May 81 p 5

[Article by Almgir Hossain]

[Text] 'E 10-year-old rebellion in the Chittagong Hill Tracts is turning from bad to worse and apprehensive Government officials are desperately trying to find a way out of the political quagmire.

The latest Government peace effort is being carried out by a parliamentary committee created to look into the festering grievances of the tribesmen and to propose ways and means of effective redress.

The special committee, which started working during the first week of March, will establish contacts with the rebellious tribal groups in an effort to open a meaningful dialogue with them.

The immediate cause of the uprising can easily be traced: About 15 years ago, when this country was still East Pakistan, the Government forcibly evicted some 10,000 tribal people from their ancestral lands in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

The decision was made to give way to the construction of the Karnafully Dam. Although the tribesmen were compensated in varying amounts for their lands and properties and resettled elsewhere, the eviction triggered widespread resentment and unrest among those affected.

Large-scale violence did not immediately take place, but it was clear from the start that trouble was ominously brewing. Then about 10 years ago, the tribesmen's anger erupted into open insurrection as they demanded political

independence from Bangladesh.

Since then, the situation at the Chittagong Hill Tracts has gone from bad to worse and little in terms of total peace is in sight. The uprising has taken a heavy toll on human lives and property, and has caused widespread misery.

During the last 10 years, at least 500 soldiers have died in ambushes staged by the *Shanti Bahini* (Peace Force), the armed guerrilla force of the insurgents.

LATEST AMBUSH

The latest, and so far the bloodiest, single ambush mounted against Government forces took place in March 1980, when 22 army men, including a major, were killed in a remote hill.

The insurrection has tied up three brigades of the Bangladesh regular army under the command of a major-general of the 24th infantry division. The rebels are facing the army regulars in six fronts, 45 miles away from Chittagong, the country's largest port city.

"Guerrilla Country" is all of 5,093 square miles of hilly, rough terrain, a natural haven for the expert tribal warriors. The *Shanti Bahini* has about 2,000 fully armed men. Its leader is Manabendra Narayan Larma, a former member of Parliament and a Chakma leader.

The insurgents operate as ordinary working people during day-

time, but at nightfall they don camouflage uniforms as guerrillas.

Statistics show that besides killing more than 500 army men, the guerrillas have captured 358 weapons from the army, including nine light machine guns, 24 sub-machine guns and huge quantities of ammunition.

Blood has similarly been spilled by civilians. Reports said 152 guerrillas have been killed, and 76 settlers have died in the fighting. About 250 homes of tribal people and 3,050 houses of settlers have been destroyed in the past nine years.

In the early stages of the conflict, the militant tribesmen composed of Chakma, Marma and Tripuras only demanded autonomy. Now they said nothing short of independence for the Chittagong Hill Tracts would satisfy them.

This means self-government for the vast hill territory starting from the Feni River to the western part of Shanthu River, including Cox's Bazar and Teknaf.

Their objective is to create a tribal nation to be called CHA-MATRI composed of the Chakma (CHA), the Marma (MA) and the Tripuras (TRI).

Under this plan, the new nation would have a blue national flag with three stars, symbolizing the three major tribes of the 13 tribes in the Hill Tracts.

But even among the Hill Tracts people, disagreement over the independence movement has not been fully resolved. While the CHA-MATRI proposal has gained ground in the northern region, support for it

in the south is flagging.

Back in 1969, Hill Tracts students formed an association called *Pahari Chatra Samity* (Hill Tracts Students Association), which formed the nucleus of the independence movement. Its leader was M.N. Larma.

In 1972, after the independence of Bangladesh, the association presented to the new government the following four-point demand:-

- The Chittagong Hill Tracts should be made an autonomous state with its own legislative council.
- The Constitution should retain the CHT (Chittagong Hill Tracts) regulation of 1900.
- The Constitution should guarantee that the regulation should not be amended.
- The association also demanded that non-tribal settlers should be discouraged from settling in the Hill Tracts in accordance with the regulation of 1900.

PROPOSAL

The proposal was first formally presented by the left-leaning political party *Purbaiya Chattagram Janasangati Samity* (Chittagong Hill Tracts People's Solidarity Association) in early 1973.

The party is headed by M.N. Larma, a law graduate and a declared Maoist. At one time, Mr. Larma threatened the late Sheikh Mujibur Rahman with bodily harm if his

demands were not granted.

After the introduction of the one-party system in Bangladesh in 1975, Mr. Larma was forced to join the ruling party, BKSAL. He was urged to forget all about his autonomy demands and instead accept the post of state minister.

Although Sheikh Mujibur Rahman adopted some of Mr. Larma's proposals in the BKSAL programme, Larma was not convinced by Mujib's sincerity. The tenuous honeymoon ended a few months later when Mr. Larma, then 36, quit Parliament, went into hiding and organised the autonomy (armed-independence) movement.

Until now, Mr. Larma's four-point demand is in limbo. The feudal system of revenue collection and administration by the three tribal chiefs, the Chakma Raja (king), the Bhunong Raja and the Marma Raja is the rule of the Hill Tracts.

The three so-called circle chiefs' control over their respective areas have been considerably reduced since the *Shantir Bahini's* campaign to restrain the tribals from paying their taxes.

Mr. Larma is now reportedly hiding in the Kamalong Forest Reserve, his movement bankrolled by logistical support from the Arakan Communist Party and the Burmese Communist Party.

But while the leftist movement has failed to realise most of its objectives, it remains a thorn in the side of Government that cannot be ignored. —*The Muslim-Depth-news Service.*

BUMPER HARVEST CAUSING STORAGE, FOOD AID PROBLEMS

London 8 DAYS in English 23 May 81 p 24

[Text]

BANGLADESH agriculture has managed to expand by an average of 2 per cent a year, in spite of the country being drowned twice by wide-spread floods and parched twice more by droughts over the last seven years. But with the population increasing at a rate of 2.7 per cent a year, food imports have traditionally filled the gap.

Officials are now predicting a bumper harvest of 15m tonnes this fiscal year, compared with a little over 13m tonnes last year. The deep-water rice-growing area, called Aman — which alone counts for more than half the country's food grain production — was spared from the severe flood last monsoon. The rapid expansion of wheat cultivation, once thought to be unsuitable for this region, has also boosted food supplies.

Ironically, the big harvest this year is bringing problems for the government. For a start, there is a severe storage problem. The domestic food purchase programme budgeted for 340,000 tonnes of Aman rice, and twice that figure has already come in. The government is also under pressure to buy more, as prices of Aman paddy slumped in the market to as low as \$4.3 per maud (37kg) — far below the official price of \$7.1 per maud.

To create more storage space, some paddy has been kept in the open and the government has replaced rice with wheat in its food for work programme. In addition, 150,000 tonnes of rice will be returned to India, as repayment in kind of a 1979 foodgrain loan.

This year's good crop is also causing problems with aid-givers. Donors hesitate to accept the country's estimate that it needs to import 600,000 tonnes of food-grains in the six months ending in June. But officials argue that Bangladesh is

still deficient in food, and that imports are necessary to maintain regular supplies. They say that food aid is also needed to generate local currency funds for meeting part of development expenses.

The World Bank reportedly believes it is dangerous to assume that food production problems have been overcome. The bank is said to have recommended food aid to the tune of 1.8m tonnes for 1981-1982, one million tonnes to be firmly committed, and the rest to be despatched on a contingency basis.

The Bangladesh government is now particularly anxious to firm up financing of its five-year agricultural development programme, the main component of which is a medium-term food production plan aimed at increasing foodgrain production to 20m tonnes annually by 1985. The medium-term food production plan will need investments of \$3.4bn in the public sector and 1.4bn in the private sector, with a foreign exchange requirement of \$2.8bn.

The main strategy is to double the country's irrigated area to 2.9m hectares, mainly by using pumps and tube-wells, to provide flood control facilities for another 809,000 hectares, to increase fertiliser supply to about 1.9m tonnes (from 842,000 tonnes last year) to raise 'improved seed' supply capacity of government-supervised organisations from 6,200 tonnes to 58,000 tonnes, and to arrange more credit for farmers.

But the plan is fraught with doubts and difficulties. Mahbub Hossain, an economist with the Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS), said in a recent analysis: 'If the targets are to be fulfilled the nation will have to work almost three times harder compared to the past.

the feasibility of which can be questioned by many.'

Yet real progress can only come with far-reaching structural reforms. Small farmers are making more use of fertiliser and water, but they possess only 19 per cent of the total farm area. Raw jute, the country's major cash crop, provides a recent example of production swing. Depressed raw jute prices, following crop damages caused by the drought of 1979 and also due to the recession in consumer countries, means that farmers are still carrying some of the old stock. Consequently, producers cultivated approximately 2 lakh less last season than the one before. Much of this area was used for rice cultivation — but rice prices have also been somewhat depressed this year.

Maintaining a good price for at least one of these two crops — rice or jute — is thus essential. If both lose value, small and medium farmers will be unable to buy and use modern equipment. The government's 'agriculture-led Second Five-Year Plan' will have even less chance of success.

CSO: 4220

'HERALD' NOTES PUNJAB GROUP'S OPPOSITION TO SIKH NATION

BK181332 Delhi NATIONAL HERALD in English 7 May 81 p 8

[Text] Ludhiana, 5 May--The Punjab Hindu Sangathan has in a press release opposed the demand for a separate Sikh nation and urged upon the central government that all those who did not consider themselves as part of the Indian nation should be immediately disfranchised and should not be allowed to stand for any assembly or parliament elections.

It further said that all those organisations who were receiving foreign aid in any shape or form should be declared anti-national and the government should take effective steps to check the inflow of foreign money.

At a meeting held yesterday, the organisation expressed its concern over the developments in the state arising out of the demand for a separate Sikh nation theory and felt that these developments had created a situation which, if not handled firmly and effectively, might ultimately result in serious developments which might repeat the events of 1947.

The organisation was of the firm view that a strong, stable and unshakable centre could preserve the freedom and integrity of the motherland.

The meeting called upon all patriotic people of the country to meet this new challenge of foreign agents who were trying to imperil the integrity, sovereignty and the independence of the country and appealed to them to reject totally the Anandpur Sahib resolution.

The meeting assured full support to the prime minister and the central government for whatever action they would take against divisive and fissiparous movements.

By a resolution, the Punjab Hindu Sangathan deplored the present language policy of the state government and alleged that step-motherly treatment was being meted out to Hindi and alleged that English was being given preference over Hindi.

CSO: 4220/7952

CPI-M REPORTED SEEKING TIES WITH NATIONAL CONFERENCE

BK181121 Delhi NATIONAL HERALD in English 2 May 81 p 1

[Text] New Delhi, April 30--The CPI-M is understood to have started making overtures to the National Conference in a bid to secure a foothold in Jammu and Kashmir. Certain senior Marxist leaders are in touch with Mr Farooq Abdullah and some others are trying to cash in on the verbal war let loose by Sheikh Abdullah on the Congress (I) in the state.

The immediate reaction of the National Conference is not known but Marxist sources do see an opportunity in the present situation to play on the state Congress (I)-National Conference differences.

The Sheikh's latest tirades against the Congress (I) leaders have caused both surprise and shock. An authoritative version of his speeches containing 'warnings' of disintegration is awaited. The centre will not tolerate any activity on the part of any individual to talk in such terms it is pointed out.

The CPI-M sources point out that their party is virtually banned in Kashmir while others like the Jan Sangh and the Jamaat-e-Islami have been working in close concert with the ruling National Conference in Kashmir and Jammu regions respectively, so much so that the National Conference has entered into electoral alliances at the civic elections with the two extremist groups. In case the National Conference falls into the Marxist trap it will only be giving 'respectability' to yet another extremist group in the sensitive area.

The state Congress (I) leaders have been emphasising the need to meet the extremist challenge in the state "politically." In this connection, the KPCC president Mufti Mohammed Sayeed has been touring the valley as well as the Jammu region to gear up the organisational functioning. The prime minister Mrs Indira Gandhi's tour of Jammu and Kashmir boosted the morale of the party and the people in general--notwithstanding the Sheikh's wild statements, informed sources said.

CSO: 4220/7952

GOND UNREST IN ANDHRA PRADESH EXAMINED

BK181507 Delhi PATRIOT in English 2 May 81 p 2

[Article by A. Prabhakar Rao: "The Gond Unrest in Andhra Pradesh"]

[Text] Hyderabad: The tribal unrest in the Gond-dominated Adilabad District, bordering Maharashtra, has been brewing for some time before the latest collision between the tribals and the law and order authorities. Thirteen tribals were killed when the police opened fire allegedly provoked by the death of a constable. The government has come out with a variety of explanations for this explosion, but the truth has been bogged by several factors, often confusing an attempt to analyse the genesis of the trouble.

Gonds have been clamouring for an expeditious solution of the land problem as several non-tribals have encroached upon land which they have been cultivating for ages and regarded as their own. This burning problem came to surface and attracted the attention of Gond leaders when the government issued two years ago an order legitimising cultivation of tribal lands by non-tribal weaker sections to an extent of five acres of wet and ten acres of dry land. However, this decision of the government received support from all opposition parties and consequently pattas were given to non-tribals, mostly Harijans, not only in Adilabad District but also in other districts like Khammam, East and West Godavari Districts. This was mainly intended to reduce the gulf between the tribals and weaker sections among the non-tribals and to frustrate the exploitation of tribals by traditional money-lenders and contractors.

This well-intentioned move of the state government failed to enthuse the tribal folk as they were not educated by government agencies about the economic backwardness of certain non-tribal groups. The government also failed to introduce modern concepts of land ownership to the tradition-bound tribals with the result that they continue to entertain fantastic notions about their sovereignty over land. This failure of the government has come in handy for some extremist elements to misguide the tribals and set them against the government. However, the part played by the extremists is only marginal and the kind of catalyst role attributed by the government to them was only an excuse to use excessive police force against the misguided tribals.

As early as March itself both press and official agencies have monitored the stirrings inside the tribal area and the government showed unusual alacrity in ordering a study of the tribal problem and making necessary suggestions to enable

it to take remedial measures. Principal secretary to the government, in the social welfare department K R Venugopal held discussions with various departmental heads and recommended to the government certain schemes costing the exchequer a crore of rupees for the present financial year as part of a crash programme in the Gond area in Adilabad District. Agencies like the Integrated Tribal Development Agency and the A P Scheduled Tribes Coop Finance Corporation were told to take up these schemes to be financed by other lending institutions for socio-economic programmes.

Adilabad District has a forest area of 40 percent and has over two lakh population of Gonds, 90,000 Lambadas and several thousands of other tribal groups in Adilabad, Uttoor, Vankidi, Asifabad, Sirpur and Luxettipet Taluks. Not only were these tribal areas inaccessible, but most of their inhabitants were totally illiterate and lived in conditions of extreme backwardness, mainly depending on "podu" cultivation and extraction of forest produce. Though Lambadas and Metharas were also included in the scheduled tribes, the Gonds were not prepared to treat them as such and developed a hostile attitude towards these tribal groups, to whom the government had allotted lands in these tribal pockets. This discontent was successfully exploited by the extremist groups who instigated them against the government. The police allege that the extremists had even needed the Gonds to establish a separate kingdom for themselves, a kingdom which existed some centuries ago.

According to the police, underground extremists have cleverly chosen to stay in the background, pushing the tribals to the fore to discredit authorities like forest, revenue and police and to "project the administration in a bad light."

Chief Minister T. Anjiah told PATRIOT that his government was fully alive to the situation in Adilabad tribal pockets and that it would not be treated as a mere law and order problem. He said he had directed top officers, both police and civil, to take immediate measures not only to wean the tribals away from the influence of extremists but also to improve their socio-economic conditions.

A crash programme has been formulated by the state government at the instance of the chief minister according to which economic support and other programmes needed to create the necessary confidence in the minds of the Gonds are being taken up. One crore rupees has been released for developmental activity and economic support schemes in this district. Five teams of officials under the direct control of district collector have been formed to allot assignable forest land to tribals on the spot.

A spokesman of the social welfare department told Patriot that Adilabad collector had been specifically requested to ensure that all benefits flowing from the crash programme taken up by the government would reach the Gonds. The collector himself would take decisions during his tours so that the necessary impact is created and goodwill generated among the misguided tribal Gonds.

One wise decision the government had taken, though belatedly, was to recruit 30 Gonds as village welfare officers and effectively utilise their services to implement various developmental programmes and welfare measures in tribal areas. This will definitely infuse confidence among the tribals--by their mental make-up, the tribals do not have faith in non-tribals and in most cases suspect every non-tribal--and help the district administration in going ahead with its programmes without opposition from the bulk of Gond population.

The Integrated Tribal Developmental Agency, the A P Scheduled Tribes Coop Finance Corporation, the Girijan Development Corporation and various other agencies identified to improve the living conditions of the tribal population in Andhra Pradesh have to step up their activities with perfect coordination and in this regard the Tribal Research Institute has a major role to play in analysing problems arising from socio-economic conditions and also guide the government in directing development in tribal belts in general and the Gond belt in particular as an immediate need.

However, the government has to carefully examine police suggestions regarding the degree of influence extremists have over tribals as also the gravity of incidence of extremism in these parts. The government has to find out for itself whether this exaggerated version of extremist operations in Adilabad District does not suit police needs in projecting the problem as essentially one of law and order and not rooted in socio-economic unrest, which it really is. Unless the state administration analyses that problem in the proper perspective, not all the well-intentioned programmes will be able to prevent a recurrence of such incidents which took place on 21 April, in Indravalli village of Adilabad District.

CSO: 4220/7952

NATION FACES GROWING THREAT OF FOOD SHORTAGE

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 3 Jun 81 p 4

[Article by Inder Malhotra]

[Text]

AGRICULTURE has been India's main success. In the 33 years since independence, the country has doubled its food production and become self-sufficient. This is a feat unequalled even by China which is suffering a famine and seeking international food aid.

India, by contrast, coped with a serious drought in 1979 and early 1980 without importing grain. Yet only 15 years ago during a similar drought, dependence on concessional imports of wheat from the United States was so great that the Indians were said to be "living from ship to mouth".

Justifiable pride about this success has received an unexpected jolt, however. Observers of Indian agriculture have issued warnings that India might be in for more difficulties.

While not sharing the alarm, Mrs. Gandhi's Government is concerned. The Prime Minister went to Punjab and Haryana, the country's bread basket, to goad the two state governments to take immediate corrective action.

The difficulty that looms is man-made. There has been no shortfall in production. On the contrary, despite unseasonal rain and hail, wheat production, at 36 million tons is the highest—a fact confirmed by recordings by American satellites.

The trouble is that despite a bumper harvest, not enough grain is being sold to official agencies,

thus raising the spectre that Government's stocks, already reduced due to heavy withdrawals during the drought, might be insufficient to cope with demand. The whole food economy could thus be thrown out of gear.

To comprehend why low procurement causes such disquiet, it is essential to realize that even-tenths of all food that India produces is eaten by those who produce it, most of them marginal farmers or share-croppers. Only 30 per cent flows into the market. Unless the Government is able to purchase just over one third of the marketable surplus the industrial work force, the urban poor and even the poorer Indian labour in villages simply cannot be fed at reasonable prices.

Manipulation of the free market cannot be expected if the Government does not hold sufficient stocks. The fear that the official stocks may fall below the safe limit has arisen for the first time since 1976 when Government granaries overshot with 22 million tons of wheat and rice.

Three factors have combined to create the present situation. Mrs. Gandhi's political opponents, especially the Kulkarni-based Lok Dal, have incited rich farmers to withhold their grain. Second, private traders have moved into villages ahead of the agents of Food Corporation of India, the sole procurement authority. They have cornered volumes of grain by paying farmers a slightly higher price than the one fixed officially. And they have done so in the belief that in a

few months' time, when Government stocks dwindle further, they will be able to make a killing in the open market. Third, bureaucratic inefficiency has compounded the problem.

Some sources have suggested that the Government should forestall the speculators by importing three to four million tons of wheat, if necessary in exchange for rice, but so far the Government is opposed to this idea.

Though embarrassed by it, most Indians consider the present "grain drain" a blessing in disguise. It has revealed that despite the spectacular increase in food production, the per capita food availability remains unchanged since 1961. Moreover, the concentration of the "green revolution" in only a few states has made the whole country critically dependent on just three of them. Almost all the grain that goes into the state-controlled distribution system comes from Punjab, Haryana and Western districts of neighbouring Uttar Pradesh. Productivity in these three areas, though only half that of Japan, is twice that of equally fertile Indo-Gangetic plains of eastern Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. The main obstacle to extending the "green revolution" there is an incredibly corrupt, caste-based, socio-political system that makes even elementary land reforms extremely difficult.

But as an Agriculture Ministry official says the very fact that these problems are being discussed openly indicates that some remedial action may at last be taken.—
The Muslim-Guardian Service.

STEPPED-UP INFLATION ENDANGERS POOR

Karachi DAWN in English 10 May 81 p 3

[Text] New Delhi, May 9: Prices are rising again in India, causing more hardships to about 330 million Indians officially living below the 'poverty line.'

For the poor with no savings to face even moderate inflation, increases in prices, however small, may make all the difference between having a meal or not.

Nearly half the country's population of 680 million live below the 'poverty line' — as defined in terms of nutritional requirements.

Officials said inflation declined to about 17 per cent between April, 1980 and April, 1981 from 20 per cent in the previous 12 months, a year marked by a disastrous drought.

But prices of foodgrains, sugar, edible oils, food and other manufactured products have risen in the last four months after a fall last November-December.

The official wholesale price index rose by five per cent in the first quarter of 1981 over the previous three-month period.

The Government finds it difficult to explain the current inflation as the country is in the process of reaping a bumper harvest of 123 million tonnes of foodgrains, according to official estimates.

Retail sugar prices rose by about 30 to 25 cents per kg to nearly 17 to 1.15 dollars per kg in the last six weeks, although India is officially expected to produce 55.2 million tonnes of sugar in the current season (October-September) against 5.8 million tonnes last season.

POORER WAGES DEMANDED

The present inflation means fresh problems for Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, who was voted back to office in January last year after she promised to give the country a government that works.

The Government is resisting claims by its employees for higher wages to offset the increased cost of living. It feels that a larger debasement of money will further fuel inflation.

But India's Supreme Court last month ruled against a Government ceiling on allowances and bonus wages to insurance staff, and the Government finally agreed to meet the pay demands of the Insurance Corporation's 58,000 employees.

Imported inputs backed by convertible foreign exchange reserves and large grain stocks helped last year in maintaining regular distribution through State-run fair price shops.

Wholesale prices even dropped in November and December last year.

But they rose again and officials said upward adjustment in the officially administered prices of foodgrains, petroleum products, steel, coal and transport services had led to "selective price rises".

Prices will decline as production picks up under the impact of liberalised tax concessions proposed for the corporate sector in 1981-82 budget, and with continued strict control on money supply and bank credit, according to these officials.

But some economists feel that an inefficient State-run distribution system and a flourishing black market will make it difficult to

tackle inflation.

The Government has announced it might import scarce commodities like sugar and edible oils to check prices.

But imports may be restricted in the current year because India's foreign cash reserves, despite a one billion dollar loan from the IMF (International Monetary Fund), have fallen to 3.81 billion dollars against 6.98 billion dollars a year ago.

Also, low foodstocks estimated officially at 11.4 million tonnes against a peak 21.40 million tonnes in July 1979, may restrict release through the public distribution system.

According to Western experts, the stocks further fell to 8.6 million tonnes last month.

Under a new law the Government proposed to control speculative trading and stocking of essential commodities.

Economists say Government's anti-inflationary measures are unlikely to make an impact unless circulation of unaccounted for "black" money is checked.

No one in India knows how big black money is, but there is enough of it for officials to speak of a "parallel economy" exclusive funded by money acquired illegally or on which no tax has been paid.—Reuters.

TERRORIST LEADER IMRAN ARRESTED IN JAKARTA

Some Followers at Large

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 28 Apr 81 pp 1, 8

[Excerpts] Imran, the terrorist leader who had carried out security disturbances in several places, including the hijacking of the Garuda DC-9 "Woyla," was arrested by the Jakarta Special Branch on 4 April 1981 in the Kuningan area of Jakarta Selatan. He is presently undergoing intensive interrogation.

The commander of the Jakarta Special Branch, Maj Gen Norman Sasono, answered questions today (28 April) from the press in his office. He stated that, along with Imran, his office had also arrested a man named Abd Mutholib alias Holid, whose home was being used as a meeting place to plan all of the criminal acts to be undertaken, including the plan for hijacking the aircraft. An FN-45 pistol was also seized from Imran, in addition to documents, including a letter which was addressed to the Ayatollah Khomeini.

He said that on the day before the arrest, that is, on 3 April 1981, his office had reported to the minister of defense and security, and it was arranged that Imran would be arrested on the following day, when Imran would enter the rented house, together with a friend of his. Sasono said that at the time of the hijacking of the Garuda aircraft some time ago Imran was in Jakarta and not in Palembang. At the same time the planning for the hijacking of the aircraft was completed at the home of Abd Mutholib. "It was in his house that all of the plans were decided on, including designating who was to carry out the hijacking and who was to murder, terrorize, and even rob people. Therefore, this organization was really disturbing security and order," Sasono said.

Regarding the few people from the group who have not yet been arrested, Sasono said that his office was certain that they would be arrested, unless they are already outside the country. "As to the possibility that they may go overseas, I think this is unlikely, because we are closely watching all airports, and their photographs are in the hands of immigration, customs, and other officials," Sasono said. "Indeed, their pictures are on display in military barracks," he added.

From Imran's interrogation, Sasono continued, it was learned that Imran had carried out several acts to disturb security, including the plan to plant a bomb at the Hotel Hilton on New Year's day, 1981; burning the Soviet flag in Bandung to display

solidarity with Afghanistan; mistreating a woman in the vicinity of Istiqamah mosque in Bandung; cutting the halyards of a flagpole when the flag was flying at half mast in mourning for the death of Mohammed Hatta; causing a disturbance at Leligong mosque in Cimahi in June, 1980; threatening Rosyid Noerdin, a teacher at Bandung Technological Institute, at Istiqamah mosque on 5 August; stabbing Dr Syamsuddin when he was praying; and attacking Cicendo police post in Bandung. "They did all of this in the Cimahi area. In Jakarta they felt that our security arrangements were very tight," Sasono said.

The commander of the Jakarta Special Branch, Maj Gen Norman Sasono, wished to thank the people of the Kuningan area of Jakarta Selatan for their participation in the arrest of the terrorist leader.

Followers in East Java

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 29 Apr 81 pp 1, 9

[Excerpts] Pandaan, KOMPAS--The assistant director for intelligence of the East Java Special Branch, Colonel Soerodjo, stated at Candrawilwatika Auditorium on Monday [27 April] that the Imran group had no connection with the Muslim community in Indonesia.

Colonel Soerodjo made this statement after the commander of Military Region VIII (Brawijaya), Lieutenant General Witarmin, described the various threats to security, terrorist incidents, murders, and robberies which have occurred from 1976 to the present, along lines similar to the statement of the commander of KOPKAMTIB, Admiral Soedomo, on 20 April in Jakarta. The statement was made by Lieutenant General Witarmin in his capacity also as chief of the East Java Special Branch and member of the Provincial Executive Council [MUSPIDA], to the Council of Muslim Religious Teachers of East Java, regency executive council members, and the deputy governors of East Java.

In this connection Colonel Soerodjo stated that the Imran group in East Java had a number of members. That means that in East Java this group has undertaken various kinds of activity. Some time ago, Imran, who calls himself Imam Imran, carried out an initiation of members of his group in Jombang, Malang, and Mojokerto.

Discussing the origins of the Imran group, Soerodjo said that at first they called it the Azhar group. For about 3 years Imran traveled abroad, in the Middle East and especially in Libya. Soerodjo said, "Libya is already clearly oriented toward Moscow." In about 1979, Colonel Soerodjo said, he returned to Indonesia, having changed his original name, Azhar, to Imran. The person who subsequently called himself Imam Imran replaced himself in the role he had played as Azhar.

Colonel Soerodjo said that, as was the case with the Azhar group, the Imran group wished to change the Pancasila and the Constitution of 1945, and to enact an Islamic constitution. He required the members of the group to call him "Imam Imran" and they were forced to promise to call him this before they were initiated into the group.

The questions which Imam Imran asked candidate members before they took the oath of membership included: 1) Are you capable of carrying out my orders?; 2) Do you

want me to order you to kill Soeharto?; 3) Do you want to be killed after you have killed him? According to Colonel Soerodjo, members who were unable to carry out the promises made at Imran's request would be killed themselves. Indeed, he even made threats against his whole family. He also threatened murder against those who did not follow the same line as he did.

According to Soerodjo, Imran, who allowed anything at all to be done, could not be anything else but a communist. In that connection he asked the religious teachers to be more vigilant. He said that the Imran group and its teachings could spread anywhere, should we fail to be vigilant. Further, should such teachings spread among young children, this would constitute "dangerous poison."

5170

CSO: 4213/70

GOVERNMENT BRIEFS ULAMAS ON MUSLIM TERRORISTS

Komando Jihad Affair Is Over

Jakarta TEMPO in Indonesian 25 Apr 81 pp 13, 14

[Excerpts] After being postponed for a week because "there was a new development" --in this case the arrest of "Imam" Iqbal, last Monday [20 April] there was a friendly meeting between the commander of KOPKAMTIB, Admiral Sudomo, Minister of Religious Affairs Alamsjah, and Muslim religious teachers (ulama), intellectuals, and leaders. The principal item on the agenda: a statement by the commander of KOPKAMTIB concerning the background and the resolution of the hijacking of the Garuda DC-9 aircraft "Woyla" at the end of March.

"It would be best for us to speak frankly so that this question can be resolved fully," said Sudomo, who, as usual, spoke at times energetically and at times with humor. According to him, after the hijacking occurred there were several arrests of "certain leaders" who were regarded as rather dangerous and who could be a threat to national unity and union. Some of those arrested included those who said that the Komando Jihad affair and the terrorist hijacking incident were carried out by the government. Another "issue" was also raised: in taking action and stamping out these terrorist acts, it was insinuated that the Islamic religion was being put in a corner and was being limited. Indeed, it was stated that the armed forces did not want the further development of Islam.

For that reason, and at the request of the president, the friendly meeting was being held. "This is so that mutual doubts and slander will not emerge between the Islamic community and the government," said Sudomo. He hoped that after his statement was completed the religious teachers could give him their views and that, in a consultative way, they later could seek a resolution of the question.

The officials most concerned were all there. Apart from the commander of KOPKAMTIB and the minister of religion, also attending on the government side were the four commanders of defense areas and the commanders of the military regions throughout Java. Islamic leaders were also fully represented. They included Buya Hamka and E Z Muttaqien from the Council of Religious Teachers [Majelis Ulama] and Chalid Mawardi and Nuddin Lubis from the Unity for Development Fraction of parliament.

The commander of KOPKAMTIB began by reading a 12-page statement regarding terrorist activity between 1976 and 1981. In 1976 those responsible for terrorist acts were

in the group headed by H Ismail Pranoto (also known as Hispran), who called themselves the Komando Jihad. Their terrorist actions included a number of explosions in Bukittinggi, Padang, and Medan. Hispran later was arrested, tried, and sentenced to life imprisonment in 1978.

Acts of terror which took place in 1977 were carried out by the Hassan Tiro group, which called itself the Indonesian Muslim Liberation Front [Front Pembebasan Muslim Indonesia]. The movement which proclaimed the establishment of the Free State of Aceh [Negara Aceh Merdeka] as a practical matter has been paralyzed.

In 1978 during the general session of the People's Consultative Council [MPR] in March of that year several actions were prepared and planned by the Abdul Qadir Djaelani group which, according to Sudomo, called itself the followers of the "Islamic Revolutionary Struggle Program" [Pola Perjuangan Revolusioner Islam]. Djaelani was arrested and tried. He is presently serving a 2 and one-half year prison sentence, after which he will be released.

The group that lasted the longest is the Warman group, which called itself the Komando Jihad and which operated between 1978 and 1980. Among other things, this group was responsible for: the murder of Parmanto, first deputy rector of the State University of 11 March; the murder of Hasan Bauw, a student at the IAIN [State Islamic Religious Institute] in Yogyakarta; the theft of a payroll and the robbery of a gold store in West Java; and the Rajapolah case on 22 August 1980, which led to the death of two policemen. Warman himself was arrested but succeeded in escaping and is presently a fugitive.

The most interesting aspect of the statement was that concerning the Imran terrorist group, which calls itself the "Indonesian Islamic Revolutionary Council" [Dewan Revolusi Islam Indonesia]. Sudomo showed those attending the meeting a one-page document seized by the authorities, constituting a letter from the Imran group to Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Iranian revolution. The letter, written in English, begins with a greeting and praises the success achieved by Khomeyni, especially in overthrowing the authority of the Shah of Iran and in facing up to the Jewish and Communist groups. It goes on to state: "The Indonesian Islamic Revolutionary Council is an underground movement which will continue to fight against the Soeharto regime, which does not follow Islamic teaching. We plan to overthrow the Soeharto government and change it into an Islamic state. We and several Indonesian Army officers established the Indonesian Islamic Revolutionary Council on 7 December 1975."

A copy of this letter which, according to Sudomo, is authentic, was seized when Imran was arrested. Is it true that the letter has already been sent to Khomeyni? "How would I know? Just ask Imran himself," Sudomo replies jokingly.

The Imran group, according to the commander of KOPKAMTIB, attacked the Cicendo police post in Bandung on 11 March 1981 and hijacked the Garuda DC-9 aircraft "Woyla."

Several of the groups previously mentioned, according to Admiral Sudomo, have long-range political objectives which are the same as those of the Darul Islam movements to establish an Islamic state. "The view of the government is clear," Sudomo said. "We separate the question of religion from the individual followers of a religion who have been led astray into performing acts of force which are specifically in conflict with the teachings of religion and with the law."

The statement of the commander of KOPKANTIB was concluded with a warning to "foreign elements" whose activities finally can be termed to be interference in the internal affairs of Indonesia. Sudomo refused to indicate which foreign country he was referring to.

The religious teachers expressed a variety of views. All who spoke welcomed the holding of the meeting. Some of them called on the government not to be suspicious of the Islamic community, because the Islamic community really supports the government and does not wish to change the Pancasila and the Constitution of 1945. However, in the more than 3-hour dialogue the question of the Komando Jihad took up the largest portion of time. Almost all of the religious teachers objected to the use of the term and asked the commander of KOPKANTIB to clarify the matter more fully.

The results of the meeting, almost all of which was declared "off the record," consist of several conclusions. The religious teachers will consider all of the statements and actions of the government regarding resolution of the question of the hijacking of the Garuda aircraft "Woyla." On the proposal of Saifuddin Zuhri, to this section was added the sentence: "the government also will consider the feelings of the Islamic community."

It was also agreed by the two sides to be more alert in the future and to hold consultations whenever there is a sensitive question concerning a movement bearing the name of a religion. The two sides will work together to cleanse themselves of all elements which damage the ideals of both religion and state.

The most important conclusion was: "The term Komando Jihad in the future will no longer be used because this besmirches the name of religion." A proposal that the resolution of the matter of detainees who are declared to have been involved in the Komando Jihad be included among the conclusions was rejected by Sudomo for the reason that "this is an internal matter which will immediately be resolved." "Thus, I regard the matter of the Komando Jihad as having been resolved," Sudomo said with satisfaction.

However, is it true that simply with the issuance of this conclusion the question of the Komando Jihad has been resolved? "In fact, I still want a clear statement on the Komando Jihad because what makes the Islamic community restless is not the question of the hijacking or the Imran terrorist group, but the issue regarding the Komando Jihad," Saleh Iskandar said.

Indeed, all sides regard the meeting as very useful. "There has been an effort made to bring our views more closely together, although not everything is yet clear," says E Z Muttaqien. "The government at present understands the feelings of the Islamic community, and the Islamic community understands what the government wants," Saifuddin continued. "Indeed, there are those who are satisfied and those who are not. At least this meeting achieved 50 percent of what we wanted," Minister of Religion Alamsjah concluded.

Imran's Letter to Khomeyni

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 21 Apr 81 p 1

[Text]

"Dewan Revolusi Islam Indonesia"
(Indonesian Islamic Revolution Board)

Head Office : Jalan Rahmatsyah 453 Medan

Branch Office : Jalan S Parman 97/A.2
SLIPI - JAKARTA
Phone 591746

To Imam Khomeyni
Khom - Iran

Medan, Indonesia
March 15, 1980

In the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate,

Dear Imam:

We the members of the Indonesian Islamic Revolution Board wish to express our congratulations to you on your success in carrying on the government. We wish to praise your success in the field of national development and in international forums, particularly in confronting the power of the Shah of Iran and Jewish and communist groups.

The Indonesian Islamic Revolution Board is an underground movement which will continue to fight against the Soeharto regime, which does not follow Islamic teaching.

We plan to overthrow the Soeharto government and change it into an Islamic state. We and several Indonesian Army officers established the Indonesian Islamic Revolution Board on 7 December 1975.

We are very much attracted to your leadership and wish to follow your way of doing things in achieving success.

We very much hope that you will give us your spiritual and material help in realizing the revolution.

With all respect,
/s/ Imran Muhammad Zein
Leader

Hand-drawn seal:
Indonesian Islamic Revolution Board

*Free translation from the original document [Note by editor of MERDEKA]

Consensus Needed

Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian 23 Apr 81 pp 1, 7

[Excerpts] President Soeharto expressed pleasure at the emergence of a consensus between Ulamas and Indonesian Islamic leaders and the government, so that the feelings of mutual suspicion on both sides can be removed.

The feelings of pleasure of the chief of state were conveyed through the commander of KOPKAMTIB, Admiral Sudomo, at the Bina Graha offices on Wednesday [22 April] when he came to report the results of the meeting he and Minister of Religion Alamsjah had with a group of Ulamas and Indonesian Islamic leaders and leaders of political parties represented in parliament, held on Monday [20 April] at the Hotel Kartika Chandra in Jakarta.

After reporting to President Soeharto, the commander of KOPKAMTIB told the press that the president had clearly instructed him that every question must be resolved by discussion and the reaching of a consensus. President Soeharto said, "As long as all groups in Indonesia always place the interests of the nation above all other interests, there is no question which cannot be successfully resolved."

Sudomo stated that all questions can be fully resolved, provided that a consensus is reached, as was stated by Minister of Religion Alamsjah Ratu Perwiranegara at the meeting referred to.

A consensus involves seven elements, including: reflecting on the statement and actions of the government regarding the incident involving the hijacking of the DC-9 aircraft last 28 March; the government also needs to reflect on the feelings of the Islamic community; the Islamic community is against terrorism and condemns any act of terrorism. "In protecting and guarding stability and security and the holiness of the Islamic religion, the Islamic leaders and the government will work together to clean up any elements which could damage the ideals of both religion and state," the final element of the consensus statement declares.

The first step to take, according to Sudomo, is for the Ulamas and the government to establish close communications. Yesterday [22 April] he instructed provincial Special Branch offices and regional offices of KOPKAMTIB to transmit carefully to Islamic leaders and Ulamas in their respective areas the consensus reached.

The next step will be for the Ministry of Religion to form a body, or perhaps it will be enough to use the Council of Ulamas, expanded to include other Islamic leaders, which will have the task of preparing their joint views on Islamic teachings. "This is very important and is even the key to the whole question in connection with terrorist incidents which have taken place up to the present. For some groups have their own views concerning aspects of Islamic teaching," he said.

In response to a question from the press Sudomo confirmed that the authorities had arrested Imran, the leader and primary figure in the series of terrorist incidents and at the same time guilty of violating the teachings of Islam. Imran was arrested in the Kuningan area of Jakarta on 19 April after a dragnet had been set out, reaching as far as Lawang, near Malang (East Java), at the home of his second wife.

With the arrest of Imran, according to the commander of KOPKAMTIB, as a practical matter their terrorist activity has been successfully paralyzed. From the results of the interrogation it turns out that Imran had prepared a list of people to be killed, including 9 of his own followers who had taken the oath of his group, as well as a student at Bandung Technological Institute, a member of the community at Salman mosque at the Institute.

Sudomo also mentioned Imran's plan to kill well-known Islamic leaders and Ulamas, including the general chairman of the Council of Ulamas, Dr Hamka, and the general chairman of the Islamic University Students' Association [HMI], Abdullah Hehamahua. On this list of names some 30 community leaders, Ulamas, and government officials are included.

Concerning the terrorist group led by Warman, alias Musa, alias Marwan, according to the commander of Kopkamtib this was the group primarily involved in the murder of Rajapolah. He admitted that as a result of a conflict of views among security officials, Warman, alias Marwan, alias Musa, who had been arrested, was able to escape once again.

In response to a question from PELITA concerning the actions of Jusuf Roni, who had hurt the feelings of the Islamic community with his sermons in Christian churches and his cassette recordings which freely circulated in the community, the commander of KOPKAMTIB replied that this question is being handled by the attorney general.

According to Sudomo, Jusuf Roni has already been sentenced to 7 years' imprisonment by the Central Jakarta State Court. "If a member of the community hears a cassette recording of a sermon by Jusuf Roni which insults and harms the ideals of Islam, he should report to the attorney general, with a copy of the report sent to KOPKAMTIB," he said.

Jusuf Roni, a young man born in Palembang who calls himself Japanese and was once a follower of the Hindu and Confucian religions, later on became a Muslim and then changed his religion again and became a Christian. In his sermons in various cities in Indonesia he has directly insulted and tarnished the Islamic religion and community, as a result of which he has been arrested and turned over to the courts.

5170

CSO: 4213/70

INSTRUCTION ON PREVENTION OF THEFT OF ARTIFACTS

BK181523 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 18 Jun 81

[28 May instruction issued by the Lao Council of Ministers on the inspection, suppression and prevention of theft of antique items and on the excavation of artifacts]

[Text] To all ministries, ministerial-level committees and provincial administrative committees:

It has been reported that a series of thefts of antique items and artifacts has been committed in various temples, ruins and pagodas, both in urban and rural areas. At the same time, illegal excavations of antique items, artifacts and gems buried by our ancestors have also been carried out in various areas, such as abandoned pagodas, temples and graveyards.

Such items are part of our national heritage. No individual citizen is allowed to take possession of such items as his private property. Those possessing such items must return them to the proper authorities. A report of any such returns must be urgently submitted to the National Museum under the Ministry of Education, Sports and Religious Affairs. Those found in possession of such items or who carry out excavations for them will be prosecuted in accordance with the law of the country.

Thus, all authorities concerned are instructed to inform all cadres and people to pay close attention to protecting and preserving our national heritage, because historical artifacts constitute a clear evidence of our ancient culture and civilization. We must realize that each antique item is unique and no replica can be made of it if it is lost. Therefore, we must pay attention to protecting our national heritage and property. Any theft of such items must be promptly suppressed and persons found to be involved in such stealing will be prosecuted and rehabilitated or imprisoned, accordingly.

It is hoped that all parties concerned will pay close attention to implementing this instruction. Any questions regarding this matter must be promptly referred to the premier's office and the Ministry of Education, Sports and Religious Affairs.

[Signed] The Council of Ministers.
Vientiane, 28 May 1981

CSO: 4206/54

REGULATIONS ON FILM DISTRIBUTION, SCREENING

BK070624 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Regulations issued by Council of Ministers on Distribution of Lao, Foreign Films--dated 3 June]

[Text] In the recent past, a number of foreign films have been shown in various theaters, fields, offices, organizations, military or police units, and other places outside Vientiane Municipality in an improper manner. Some organizations, offices or individuals have even contacted foreign embassies in Vientiane to borrow films from them. They have then shown those films without permission. Some individuals have accepted foreign films as gifts and brought them into Laos after completing their business abroad. In addition, some individuals possess film projectors and films left behind by the old regime. All these films are against the political and cultural line and policies of the party and state.

To end this situation, the Council of Ministers requests that the various organizations, offices, and administrations at all levels comply with the following regulations:

1. Absolutely no organization or individual is allowed to contact foreign embassies, international organizations, foreign specialists, or foreign countries on his own to borrow, buy or receive films for showing without informing the Foreign Affairs Ministry and the Ministry of Propaganda, Information, Culture and Tourism. The responsible cadres of organizations and offices at all levels must be strictly responsible for educating, training and checking the cadres and personnel under their control. They must respect and implement the state regulations on the relations with various foreign organizations both in Laos and abroad.
2. All films which have previously been in the possession of or have just been received as gifts by offices, organizations or individuals must be registered at the Propaganda, Information, Culture and Tourism Ministry. These films can be shown only with the permission of the Propaganda, Information, Culture and Tourism Ministry. They must also be shown in accordance with the regulations adopted by the Propaganda, Information, Culture and Tourism Ministry. The Interior Ministry maintains the right to confiscate films of any type which are banned by the Propaganda, Information, Culture and Tourism Ministry.
3. The various organizations and offices which need foreign films for studies in service of their specialized or certain tasks must get the films through the Lao

company for the distribution and screening of films which is attached to the Propaganda, Information, Culture and Tourism Ministry. However, those films must also be taken to the Propaganda, Information, Culture and Tourism Ministry for registration, and can be shown only when permission is granted by this ministry. The times and limitations for the screening of the films shall be fixed by the Propaganda, Information, Culture and Tourism Ministry in accordance with the actual requirements. After being screened, the films must be returned to the Propaganda, Information, Culture and Tourism Ministry.

4. The various organizations, offices or individuals wanting to take Lao films abroad to sell, give as gifts, exchange, loan or to participate in an international film festival must ask permission from the Propaganda, Information, Culture and Tourism Ministry and must get approval from the Foreign Affairs Ministry.

5. To effectively manage the work of distribution and screening of films, the taking of Lao films abroad, and the introduction of foreign films into Laos, the Propaganda, Information, Culture and Tourism Ministry is authorized to set up a committee to examine and censor all films and to set objectives on the examination of them. Names of the committee members must be submitted to the Council of Ministers by the Propaganda, Information, Culture and Tourism Ministry. The committee must be chaired by the minister or a vice minister of the Propaganda, Information, Culture and Tourism [Ministry].

6. The Propaganda, Information, Culture and Tourism Ministry has the duty of registering all types of films, movie cameras, and film projectors which are already on hand or will be in the future. The use of any film, camera or projector--which has not been registered and has not received approval from the Propaganda, Information, Culture and Tourism Ministry--is absolutely prohibited.

7. Any office, organization or individual violating these regulations will be fined and punished as the case may be.

8. Separate regulations will be adopted for films, cameras and projectors of foreign embassies, international organizations, and foreign reporters in Laos.

9. All provincial administrations must correctly implement the spirit of these regulations.

10. The Propaganda, Information, Culture and Tourism Ministry, the Foreign Affairs Ministry, the Interior Ministry and all provincial administrations are responsible for the implementation and for guiding the implementation of these regulations.

Vientiane, 3 June 1981

[Signed] Phoun Sipaseut, vice premier acting on behalf of the Council of Ministers.

CSO: 4206/54

NEPAL

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO MEXICO--Royal Nepalese Ambassador to Mexico Dr Bhekh Bahadur Thapa presented credentials to Mexican President J. Lopez Portillo on 26 April, reports RSS. Dr Thapa is resident Royal Nepalese ambassador to the United States.
[BK070119 Katmandu THE RISING NEPAL in English 27 Apr 81 p 1]

CSO: 4220/7953

AFGHAN WAR COULD DESTABILIZE PAKISTAN

Paris LE MATIN in French 27 May 81 p 12

[Article by Yves de Chazournes special correspondent in Baluchistan (west Pakistan)
--passages enclosed in slantlines printed in italics]

[Excerpts] Soviet intervention has increased the autonomist tendency of Baluchistan in the western part of the country.

The young and enthusiastic functionary who accompanied me to Pishin (60 km from Quetta), an immense tent camp that extends as far as the eye can see, carefully translated the stories of the refugees--cries for revenge, true or distorted tales, and contrived ones: /"Do you know what the Russians are doing with the corpses of the mudjahidin? They stuff them with explosives! And when their friends come to collect the bodies, they all go up together!"/ This does not make the blood of the Baluchis run cold! It is not their problem! For them, all these refugees are nothing but opportunists, who are living better here with rupees from the state and the U.N. than they were where they came from.

/"You will see! Now that they can build concrete houses, they are going to settle down here forever!"/ Even my little functionary contributes his story about refugees who force up prices at the bazaar, buy land with gold, or sell women brought from Afghanistan. Once out of his official role, he reverted back to being a Baluchi. Almost all the refugees themselves belong to the Pathans (or Pashtun) tribes, like the Pakistanis of the /"Northwest Frontier Province."/ And if the 1.3 million Afghan refugees on the Peshawar side are almost warmly welcomed, here in Quetta they face nothing but hatred and contempt. Arguments over a bit of land, a source of water, or nothing at all frequently end in gunshots and deaths.

They have taken such a dislike to the Afghans that they even doubt whether the latter are fighting the Soviets. Like Fabrice at Waterloo, they are too close to the battle to see. But Fabrice, after all, could not listen to the BBC. Even that weighty argument does not impress them, even though in Pakistan British radio is almost as sacred as the Koran! /"Hey, are you going to believe the gossip of those English bastards?"/ exclaimed the old chief of a Pashtun tribe, the Kakaras, who have long been established in Baluchistan. Hatred dies hard in these parts.

Not against the English, to be sure--that is ancient history--but against the Pendjabis of Lahore and Islamabad, the rulers of the country who hold all the places

in the army and the administration. The old Kakar chief never calmed down in his long tirade: he cited Victor Hugo, Jean-Jacques Rousseau and Ragis Debray, the ignored rights of Baluchistan, its enormous wealth in natural gas and coal taken by the federal government...Sardars, students, lawyers, businessmen: all, or nearly all, talk about the possibility of asking the Soviets to help them. Even if, for some of them, the mere mention of it should be enough to ward off bad luck. It is comical, in any case, to see old sardars who would have everything to lose in the venture hand in hand with the slightly fanatical students of the BSO (Baluchi Student Organization).

Even Kuda Bux Marri, the very cautious ex-president of the Baluchistan High Court of Justice, who just recently lost his job because he refused to take an oath of support for General Zia (the present dictator of the country), admits with a sigh: /"Revolt could break out again at any moment. Many people here would prefer the arrival of the Soviets to the iron hand of Islamabad."/ And the former governor, the head of a major Baluchi tribe who accompanied Ali Bhutto to Moscow in 1972: /"It was right after the independence of Bangladesh, and the Soviet prime minister, Alexei Kosygin, told us:/ "It is true, we helped the Bengalis, and we will help all those who ask it of us, anywhere in the world, when necessary." The giant sardar with a silver mane of hair and gray eyes added, as if the prospect were a painful one: /"I have not forgotten that promise."/

It is hard to prove that the Soviets are giving any support whatever to the angry Baluchis. But I have gotten confirmation that the 4,000 to 5,000 guerrillas who have taken refuge in Afghanistan for several years are getting Soviet arms.

Roguish eyes, bushy beard which goes off in all directions like the hair of a gibbon: an old guerrilla leader. His telephone and electricity were cut off just to annoy him, but he has not been put in prison: /"I get news every day from the freedom fighters, both here and on the other side of the border," he whispers, his face illumined by a storm lantern. /"They are only waiting the order to attack."/

There is a lot of bluff in all these words. The Baluchis came quickly to realize the advantages they could derive from appearing to sell themselves to the highest bidder. And yet, the head of one of Lahore's biggest daily newspapers, THE MUSLIM, admits: /There is a serious threat to Baluchistan. It is not only blackmail. They are not joking when they threaten to appeal to the USSR."/ And General Zia in Islamabad has taken it seriously since he has promised to take vigorous action to remedy Baluchistan's backwardness.

Still, it is difficult, after coming from Baluchistan, to remain optimistic about the future of Pakistan, /"the only country other than Israel that was born in hatred and religion."/ This is a reference to the painful birth, in 1947, of this national home for the Muslims of the Indian sub-continent. Baluchistan, the weakest link in the country, drifts ever between two centuries and between two countries, Pakistan and Iran; between the atomic bomb that could explode any day in the mountains of the region, and the legends and traditions of a population that is 90 percent illiterate.

On one side, we have those swarms of erudite lawyers speaking Oxford English who wander about in Quetta's lawcourts, which are almost irrelevant now that General

Zia has given all judiciary power to the military tribunals. On the other side, we have a prestigious sardar like Akhbar Khan Bugty, proud of having killed his first man at the age of twelve; also proud of his saber, a saber which had belonged to his great-grandfather and which had with a single blow sliced into eight pieces an enemy who had the bad idea of crouching with his hands on his knees. This feudal "leftist," who several years ago collaborated with the central government, fears the worst: /"Before 1971, there were two Pakistans, one on each side of India. Today there is only one. One day you will look on the map and you will not find it at all!"/

9516

CSO: 4200/44

PAPER CALLS FOR NONINTERFERENCE IN GULF COUNTRIES

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 8 Jun 81 p 4

[Editorial: "Hands Off Gulf States"]

[Text]

NO one in these times needs to be told that the irrational and ignoble is native to power politics. Yet it is so painful and dismaying for Pakistan to see that its immutable links with the people of the Gulf countries are being turned into a regional issue. It is true that close economic relationships have been established between Pakistan and the Gulf countries in recent years. Could it be otherwise, with their age-old cultural affinities? They are helping one another as far as possible in pursuing their development programmes, which are in no case anything more than modest. As for the Gulf countries' aid to Pakistan, it has to be noted that Pakistan is only one of the numerous beneficiaries of huge surpluses of oil wealth that the former have accumulated. As members of the Islamic fraternity and the Non-Aligned Movement, they have also some common causes to serve. But apart from coordinated activity in international forums on Arab issues or Afghanistan and the like, Pakistan can boast no political equation of any significance with the Gulf States.

This is not to say that Pakistan is or can be indifferent to the security of the Gulf countries. Not only for its special cultural links and for its growing economic cooperation but also on moral principles, Pakistan would go the whole hog in support of their independence and territorial integrity. The Pakistan Foreign Minister, Mr. Agha Shahi, has done well to reiterate, once again, for the benefit of his Indian counterpart who is due in Islamabad today, that Pakistan sees no role for itself in promoting the security of the Gulf region. Consistent with the fundamental principles of its foreign policy, Pakistan unreservedly respects the wishes of the Gulf countries that they are responsible for their own security. Even in terms of power politics, there is hardly any excuse for Superpowers and others to interfere, when the Gulf countries have

also held out an assurance that they will maintain regular, adequate oil supplies.

However, even as Pakistan does not intend to participate in any Gulf security arrangement, if one is proposed at any stage, it cannot but worry about the independence and territorial integrity of sister Muslim countries, in view of the Big Power machinations. In the wake of Afghanistan, it seems, the Gulf region is soon to become the theatre of Big Power rivalries and possible confrontation between the Superpowers. This prospect is not without bearing on Pakistan's own security. That is why Mr. Agha Shahi has suggested that the Superpowers should desist from military presence in this region and accord full respect to the non-aligned status of the regional countries. This would be naturally possible only if the Superpowers get together to work out a comprehensive understanding on the basis of equitable settlement of all major problems of the Mid-East. The sincerity and wisdom of this approach will be questioned only by those who, for their own reasons, would have the region fall a victim to Superpower pulls and counterpulls. At least, the Soviet leaders should be able to see that Pakistan is not seeking any narrow national goals but is earnestly striving for peace and security, with an objective perception of the varied interests of all those who may be interested in this region. Mr. Narasimha Rao has said that tensions will depend on how Pakistan responds to developments in and around the region. What does he say to this Pakistan response?

REMITTANCES BY OVERSEAS NATIONALS MAY EXCEED \$2 BILLION

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 17 May 81 p 6

[Text] Karachi, May 16: Home remittances by the overseas Pakistanis are expected to exceed two billion dollars during the current fiscal year, D.M. Qureshi, Managing Director, Bankers Equity said here today.

In his inaugural address at a seminar on foreign remittances, organised by the Institute of Bankers in Pakistan, Mr Qureshi said according to his own assessment, a decline in its rate of growth is inevitable.

There are perceptible signs of weakening of demand for Pakistani expatriates in the Middle East, where majority of our labour force is employed. Pakistani migrants, he said, were being replaced by South Koreans and South East Asians, either due to strict immigration laws or the belief that South-East Asians may not like to stay back. These countries including Indonesia, Korea, Philippines, Taiwan, and Thailand, supplied only 0.5 per cent of labour in the oil rich states of Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and UAE in 1970. But by 1978, their contribution had risen to over 12 per cent.

The Managing Director told the seminar it was also a fact that throughout the world, immigration laws are being made increasingly strict and the possibilities of Pakistani expatriates finding new jobs are receding with the passage of time.

Mr Qureshi said, the most puzzling aspect of foreign remittances in our economic development is the limited role played by it, in promoting domestic capital formation.

According to a survey carried out by the Pakistan Institute of Development Economics, 62.2 per cent of the remittances are used for consumption, 21.9 per cent invested in real estate and 13.1 per cent are either invested or saved, with only 14.5 per cent being channeled into financial assets.

Viewed from an economic angle, he said, foreign remittances has become a major sources of foreign exchange earnings in the recent past. They contribute nearly 8 per cent to our Gross National Product at current factor cost, are as high as the visible export earnings of the country, exceed the quantum of foreign and at its current level by a safe margin, and serve to reduce the current account deficit in our balance of payments. The remittances, Mr Qureshi further said, provided source of livelihood to about 2.5 million people in the country, and with per capita income being thrice.--APP

GALLOPING INFLATION ERODES SAVINGS

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 7 Jun 81 Supplement p A

[Article by Jawaid Bokhari]

[Text] Pakistan is rich both in human and material resources. But our development strategy has failed to exploit our resources for fostering a self-reliant economic growth radiating all round progress and prosperity. Instead we have encouraged foreign capital, technology, raw materials and expertise at the cost of development of appropriate technology suited to our stage of economic growth and based on local raw materials and skills.

DESPITE improvements in the rate of economic growth for the past few years, the basic ailments in the national economy continue to persist.

Galloping inflation has eroded savings and discouraged investments. Shams of listed companies have ceased to be a hedge against inflation. All the savings schemes with fixed rate of interest show a negative return when inflation is accounted for. Investment allowance has become unattractive.

On the other hand surplus funds are increasingly finding their way into trading with the black money accumulating in the national economy. Two parallel economies are running side by side.

Baggage and gift schemes provide a lucrative business promoting an ostentatious style of living beyond the means that a developing country like ours can afford. Black money also finances smuggling of items like tea to Iran in exchange for steel scrap etc.

Surplus funds that would have gone into industrial investment are now engaged in speculative business pushing the prices further up.

Shortages in the national economy are being met through massive imports to boost tax

revenue of the government often at the cost of national industry. Our budgetary policies are revenue-oriented rather than production-oriented.

Since bulk of the imports and exports are handled by the state, government has emerged as the major trader. Foreign trade would have increased by two billion dollars this fiscal year, particularly imports that are expected to rise by 1.3 billion dollars.

On the other hand, public sector development programme is being basically restricted to on going projects with new investments being confined to selected projects.

And the non-development expenditure that has risen four fold between 1972-73 to 1979-80 is more than the development expenditure. The non-development expenditure during 1979-80 was budgeted at Rs. 29 billion against development budget of Rs. 23 billion.

No wonder that entrepreneurs follow suit, leading investment on selected high and ostentatious style of living and wasteful consumption, as it is the government that sets the pace and pattern of economic activity.

Financial indiscipline through

deficit financing and monetary expansion not linked to growth rate, have nourished inflation imported through costly machinery, plants, equipments, spares, raw materials that have raised the cost production.

Home remittances continue to fuel the inflationary fires in the absence of any effective policy package to put a substantial part of these hard earned foreign exchange into productive use.

Stabilisation of prices and our currency, foremost task of budgetary policies, is a cherished dream.

Despite record industrial sanctions, private investment has yet to move at the required pace.

In fact industrial sanctions beyond the country's requirements have discouraged investment because entrepreneurs are afraid that excess capacity may create marketing problems.

Lack of infrastructure facilities is holding up further industrialisation of country.

Tax holidays and other incentives have encouraged entrepreneurs to seek industrial sanctions for less developed regions but execution of their projects must await the provision of infrastructure facilities.

Our trade gap is widening and is anticipated at 3 billion dollars this year. With our exports rising as much as our imports and rising debt liability, the balance of payments position continues to deteriorate. The three year 1.7 billion dollar IMF extended credit facility is unlikely to create a healthy and sound balance of payments position because it is primarily intended to liberalise imports of raw materials for consumer goods industry.

Our debt repayment liabilities, currently estimated at 900 million dollars are expected to rise by 200 million dollars annually. The Consortium of Western states pledged 1076 million dollars of economic assistance for 1980-81.

There has been a sharp decline in net flow of assistance due to mounting debt burden. Foreign money is becoming costlier and prohibitive for the borrowers with the passage of time and is increasing financial constraints in the national economy.

Despite talk of an unjust international economic order, we seek to strengthen our economic bonds with the West rather than concentrate on forging a self-reliant national economy with the assistance of Muslim states through long term institutional arrangements.

We have built up an industrial complex based on foreign capital, technology and raw materials. Our economy is import oriented.

And despite increases in agricultural production rising hopes that food security is round the corner and cash crops like rice and cotton meeting not only our domestic needs but serving substantial amount of foreign exchange, farm yields are half as much as in some developing states. Our agricultural output suffers from wide fluctuations and is subject to vagaries of nature.

Pakistan is rich both in human and material resources. But our development strategy has failed to

exploit our resources for fostering a self-reliant economic growth radiating all round progress and prosperity. Instead we have encouraged foreign capital, technology, raw materials and expertise at the cost of development of appropriate technology suited to our stage of economic growth and based on local raw materials and skills.

Turnkey projects have even excluded the possibility of adoption of foreign technology to our socio-economic conditions.

Ours is labour surplus and a capital scarce country. Yet we have opted for a strategy for growth which has laid stress on capital intensive projects dependant on external assistance rather than labour intensive projects that could form the core of a self-reliant economic growth.

It is through self-reliance that our national economy can be quickly modernised and economic independence achieved.

Our industrial policy should lay stress on heavy and producers goods industry now that we have developed quite a sizeable consumer goods and light industry. In agriculture, our basic policy should be to attain self-sufficiency in foodgrains through systematic reforms.

It is through a correct equilibrium between development of heavy industry, light industry and agriculture that our heavy industry can be assured of a market by an expanding light industry and rural sector, the light industry can be assured of its raw materials and market and the people can be fed with an assured supply of foodgrains.

The development of one sector at the cost or neglect of the other can only create shortages of goods and services and result in price spiral and an unstable currency.

Greater part of our new industry should be dispersed throughout the less developed regions to be evenly distributed among various regions and provinces. Mini-sugar

and cement plants etc. should be set up at reasonably lower costs to cater to various areas where they are located so as to save on freight and transport charges.

But expansion and modernisation of old capacity or even setting up of large units in relatively developed areas should not be discouraged because it would mean a negative attitude towards speedy growth. The creation of new capacities and modernisation of the old ones would lend support to setting up new industries in the retarded areas.

For the past three or four years, labour productivity has gone up and so has the national output. With increased national output, wages should be appropriately adjusted and working conditions of labour should improve.

Employment of the people in productive pursuit, stabilisation of prices and the value of currency should be the primary concern of officials to create an enthusiasm for labour for increased productivity and enhanced national output. We can inculcate zeal for hard work by keeping the workers satisfied. Within the framework of economic fiscal and monetary policies evolved by the government, the state enterprises should be free from bureaucratic controls that affect their efficiency adversely.

With the role of the state in the national economy more or less stabilised for the present, the need for making the state enterprises efficient cannot be over-emphasised.

The association of the labour in the management of state enterprises introduced recently in some units has helped create congenial climate for increasing production and should be extended to other industrial organisations.

In agriculture, development of multi-purpose co-operatives run and managed by small farmers for their own benefit should receive top priority. The co-operatives should provide credit to men of small holdings to buy fertiliser and seeds or hire tractors and help them market their produce at the time of harvesting at fair prices.

STAGE SET FOR MUSLIM LEAGUE REUNIFICATION

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 3 Jun 81 pp 1, 8

[Article by Sarmad Ali]

[Text] Lahore, June 2: The Central Working Committee of the Khairuddin faction of Pakistan Muslim League that met here last evening has given a mandate to Sahibzadi Mahmooda Begum and Maj Ijaz Ahmad, party's acting President and Secretary-General respectively, for negotiating with other PML factions for a possible unification of the Leagues on the basis of an earlier formula floated by their group.

This formula called for resignation of all office-bearers of the three factions and subsequent election of new office-bearers by the General Council representing the three groups.

Talking to newsmen later, Sahibzadi Mahmooda Begum, who chaired the meeting, said that efforts were being made for quite some time now for bringing the three factions together but unification could only come on the basis of principles. "We have laid down our principles and now it is upto others to accept or reject these", she said.

As for her party's links with the MRD she said, "we are undoubtedly a part of MRD but today's meeting did not touch our link with it.

In a resolution the meeting also called upon the government to release all those political leaders who were not involved in subversive activities. It called particularly for the release of Mahmood Ali Kasuri, Nawabzada Nasrullah and Malik Qasim on health grounds.

According to a League source the meeting also decided to consolidate its liaison with major political parties of the country. For this purpose, the committee decided to meet once a month.

PPI adds: Mir Nabi Buksh Zehri, President of the defunct "Jeevay Pakistan Party", said here today that top brass of Muslim League was likely to initiate exchange of views for reunion of the factions of the defunct PML under one banner.

Mr Zehri, addressing a Press Conference, said that "majority" of the PML leaders had agreed in principle that "only M.L." i.e. Muslim League and Martial Law can take the country out of the troubled waters and no other 'ism' or slogan will serve the purpose for which this Islamic State was established."

Mentioning, Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan, Shahabzadi Mehmooda Begum, S. M. Zafar, Mumtaz Daultana and other senior Muslim Leaguers, Mr Zehri said he had met all of them individually, and they had agreed to call a meeting of 21 to 25-member committee comprising nominees of all the factions of the League to consider ways and means for a greater Muslim League alliance, reunion of factions and readjustment of workers.

The meeting, expected to be held by the end of this month, would also consider alliance of other patriotic parties, inclined to preserve the ideology of Pakistan, Mir Zehri added.

Asked in what capacity was he trying for the PML reunion, he said: "As one of the active members of the Pakistan Movement and upholder of democracy".

Pakistan, he said, could no more afford opposition of its governments, and added that instead, the people should now join hands with the present government in its efforts for country's prosperity. Mr Zehri said he would be meeting the Muslim League leaders again to finalise the venue of the proposed meeting.

It may be mentioned here that Khan Qaiyum has announced that he will not let his house to be used for political activities--which are banned.

CSO: 4220

USE OF PUBLIC LASHINGS CRITICIZED

Kabul NEW TIMES in English 1 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] KABUL, June 1 (Bakhtar).— One of the summary military courts in Pakistan constituted by Zia ul-Haq's military regime last week announced a sentence of lashing on three young student leaders of Sukkur in the Sind province.

They were charged with distributing printed material which exposed the undemocratic and anti-people nature of the regime and called for the release of Baluch student leader Hameed Baluch and eight others recently condemned to death by a military court.

Lashing in public of patriotic and democratic political workers, trade union leaders, students, journalists and other representatives of intelligentsia opposed to military rule is one of the favourite coercive and punitive method employed by the present Pakistani rulers.

Thus lashed in public were workers for their "crime" of holding May Day processions. Whipped were the journalists who in the second quarter of 1978 stag-

ed a countrywide strike to demand lifting of curbs on the press.

Political workers who came out in support of restoration of civil rule and opposed the conversion of the country into an appendage of imperialist and neo-colonialist global strategy of war and aggression were also awarded this inhuman punishment.

BRITISH METHOD

The military-dictatorial regime of Islamabad tries to pass off the lashing as being some sort of "Islamic" punishment. But, in fact, the sadist method of lashing was introduced in the Indian subcontinent by the British colonialist predecessors of present-day Pakistan generals.

It was the notorious general dyer of the British colonial army in India, known in history as the organiser of the massacre of thousands of patriots in one single day at Jallianwalabagh, who first ordered the lashing of Indian patriots who opposed British colonial rule in India.

What the present-day lackeys of US imperialists and British neo-colonialists in Islamabad have done is to revive a colonial form of punishing opponents which even the British colonialists had later to abandon because of the opposition of the civilised public opinion of the sub-continent.

It may also be mentioned that none of the Islamic countries except Pakistan and Saudi Arabia practices this form of punishment.

The UN documents on human rights explicitly condemn and forbid whipping or lashing.

Except the most reactionary Jamat-e-Islami in Pakistan, all political parties and representatives of all shades of public opinion, including the enlightened Ulemas, have vehemently condemned the military regime for resorting to whipping.

By all indications, military rulers of Islamabad cannot succeed in supporting the popular democratic upsurge for long. The days of tyranny in Pakistan are numbered, according to impartial observers

ALL OUT EFFORT OF TRIBAL AREA DEVELOPMENT

Peshawar KHYBER MAIL in English 4 Jun 81 pp 1, 4

[Text]

N.W.F.P. Governor Lt. Gen. Fazle Haq has said that government was paying special attention to the socio-economic development of the tribal areas and it was mobilising all its available resources for the overall development and welfare of the tribesmen.

Addressing a representative tribal Jirga of Kurram Agency at Parachinar on Wednesday morning, the Governor said that the development was taking place in all spheres of life and efforts were continuing to further accelerate the pace of development in Kurram Agency.

He explained the salient features of the development programmes initiated by the government for the overall development of the Kurram Agency and said that several road schemes including Khariachi, Malkali, Ali Sherzai Tindo, Kachkila-Karakhela roads have been approved in communications sector to provide increased traffic facilities to the tribesmen. He said that the over Rs. 1 lakh have been sanctioned for Intermediate College of Sadda and a sum of Rs. 4 lakh has been provided for the construction of the boundary wall of the Degree College of Parachinar.

Seats have been allocated for the students of Kurram Agency in professional colleges including ten seats in medical and five seats in Engineering College. Efforts were in hand to remove scarcity of water and diesel pumps would be installed at tubewells where electricity had not been extended so far.

The Governor reminded the tribal audience to be on guard against threats to ideological and geographical frontiers of the country and said that the country belonged to all and it was incumbent on every one of us to work for its strength and solidarity.

The people, he said, were fully aware of the intentions of the anti-state elements and the saboteurs and expressed the hope that the tribesmen of the Kurram Agency who had offered sacrifices for the establishment of Pakistan in league with their brothers of other parts of the country, would neither allow the anti state elements

to enter Kurram Agency nor they would be given any quarter. It was the national duty of all the patriotic people of Pakistan to annihilate the enemies of the country and extend unstinted support to the government in its endeavour to put the country on road to progress and prosperity.

The Governor highly appreciated the spirit of sacrifice of the tribesmen of the Kurram Agency, who, he said had extended all possible assistance to the Afghan Refugees.

The excellent treatment accorded to the Afghan Refugees clearly reflected their love for their brothers in faith and hoped that they would continue to help them till their return to Afghanistan with honour and dignity.

Lt. Gen. Fazle Haq highlighted in detail the circumstances which culminated in the imposition of Martial Law and said that the geopolitical situation around the country were not conducive to the holding of

elections at present. He said that the elections would be held without compromising on the integrity and solidarity of the country.

Referring to the demands of the tribesmen, the Governor said that seven Grid Stations have been set up in NWFP and adjoining tribal areas and a Grid Station would be set up in Kurram Agency to facilitate the extension of electricity to far flung areas of the Agency.

He held out an assurance that a medical specialist and a Lady Doctor would be appointed in Civil Hospital Parachinar and necessary funds would be made available for the training of radiographers.

He said that during the month of Ramazan or soon after it a team of medical specialists would visit Parachinar to provide medical relief to tribal patients.

Earlier, welcoming the Governor on behalf of the tribesmen of Kurram Agency Maulana Syed Badshah Hussain lauded the process of Islamisation initiated by the present Government under the leadership of President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq and said that tribesmen would devote all

their energies and resources for the betterment of Pakistan.

The process of Islamisation when completed would enable the people to live in accordance with the tenets of Islam.

Maulana Syed Badshah Hussain strongly condemned the disruptionists activities of a anti-state elements who had at their instance of their foreign masters were busy to create chaos and spread atheistic philosophy.

He demanded stringent action against the anti-state elements and assured the Government that the tribesmen of Kurram Agency would spare no effort to foil their nefarious designs.

Maulana Badshah Hussain noted with satisfaction that efforts being made by the present Government for the unity of the Muslim World and said that the present Government enhanced Pakistan's prestige abroad. It was amply evident from the fact that President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq addressed the UN General Assembly session as the sole representative of about one hundred crore Muslims.

He, however, expressed the tribesmen's deep con-

cern over the situation in Afghanistan particularly after foreign intervention. This situation he said as the result of this situation the people of Pakistan and the tribesmen could not remain unaffected.

He said that the defence of the motherland was the matter of faith with them and the tribesmen would never allow anyone to harm the country's integrity and jeopardise its solidarity.

Later the Governor paid a visit to the site of the proposed Satellite Town five miles away from Parachinar on Dandar road.

The Governor was explained the salient features of the proposed satellite town. The Governor also visited Robert Garden which is spread over an area of 23 acres of land. He sanctioned a Tractor alongwith necessary implements and for five agriculture farms of the Agency. He also enhanced the budgetary allocations of the Agriculture Department from fiftyfive thousand rupees to one lakh rupees in the Agency.

Earlier, on his way back he inspected the newly constructed main Bazar of Parachinar town.

Later the Governor will meet various delegations of Kurram Agency.

GOVERNOR WARNS TRIBESMEN OF SABOTEURS

Peshawar KHYBER MAIL in English 5 Jun 81 pp 1, 3

[Text]

N.W.F.P. Governor Lt-Gen. Fazle Haq has called upon the tribesmen to be aware of those handful anti-state elements who by creating confusion and chaos in the country wanted to achieve their nefarious and evil designs.

He was addressing a largely attended gathering at Orakzai Agency held at Kalaya on Thursday.

Referring to the services of the tribesmen before and after creation of Pakistan, the Governor said that our valour tribesmen had always responded to the call of the hour by rendering meritorious services for the nation and the country.

Lt-General Fazle Haq said that Pakistan was citadel of Islam and had provided shelter and relief to those Afghan refugees who had migrated to protect their freedom, religion and honour.

He said that this relief was provided to them purely on humanitarian basis and in view of Islamic brotherhood. He said that Pakistan being an Islamic state could not close its door to any Muslim who migrated for the cause of Islam.

He said the basic duty of

every Muslim was to help their brothers in faith rather than causing difficulties for his other religious brothers. This stand of Pakistan has been declared unambiguously by Pakistan at the international forums.

Lt-General Fazle Haq took exceptions to the activities of a handful persons who wanted to create rift between Afghan refugees and local population. He said that these elements had nefarious political designs and wanted to bring a system which is repugnant to Islam, harmful to our freedom and detrimental to our culture and traditions.

He called upon the tribesmen to cooperate with the government by weeding out these elements. The Provincial Government was confident that 95 per cent of tribesmen have complete faith in Islam and love for their nation and devotion for their country.

The Governor cautioned the tribesmen that of all the threats, which are posed to the country, the ideological was gravest of all and asked them to maintain unity among their ranks and said that ideological and geographical frontier could be protected only when we forge a complete unity.

Referring to the process of Islamisation in the country, the Governor said that hundred years long colonial rule has gone to the deep roots in our areas which cannot be reversed with one stroke of pen.

He declared that Government believed the process of Islamisation should continue and gradual steps should be taken in this direction.

The Government had already taken far-reaching decisions and in the remaining spheres Islamic laws shall be introduced gradually.

The Governor said that the present Government had established rule of law in the country and even opponents of the Government were not victimised.

The present leadership of the country have set a precedent of high character and discipline and they were actively engaged in serving the people according to best of their abilities.

Lt. General Fazle Haq asked the tribesmen to observe austerity and avoid lavish spending.

He particularly referred to the income earned by over-seas Pakistanis and advised that their precious income should not be wasted in unproductive expenditures.

He called upon the people to invest their savings in productive projects which could be beneficial to themselves as well as the nation.

Referring to some of their de-

mands, the Governor announced that Rs. 20 lac had been earmarked for black-topping of Marai-Zera-Daulatnai Road.

He said that construction work will start during the next fiscal year. Similarly Rs. 20 lac for Zangari-Ghulgo-Dabori Road.

Earlier, Brig. (Retd) Mir Afzal Khan presented welcome address. He supported the external policies of the present Government and said that Orakzai tribesmen would not lag behind in offering any sacrifice however great that may be for the country. He also appreciated the steps taken by the present Government for Islamisation of the country.

He lamented the activities of saboteurs and demanded severe punishment for them. He also criticised foreign intervention in Afghanistan.

He lauded the special interest of the Governor in speedy development of tribal areas.

The Provincial Governor during his stay in Orakzai Agency inaugurated a bridge at Mastoor which has been completed at a cost of Rs. 65 lac. He also laid foundation stone of a bridge near Rangwen Khel which would be completed at a cost of Rs. 37 lac.

Lt. General Fazle Haq also inspected one of six test tube-wells which are being sunk in the Agency at a cost of Rs. 24 lakh and are located at Perose Khel, Kalaya and Kadda, under the Ground Water Scheme.

POOR CONDITIONS AMONG AFGHAN REFUGEES REPORTED

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 17 May 81 p 1

[Article by Sikander Hayat]

[Text]

ISLAMABAD, May 16: About 40 per cent of the Afghan refugee children are suffering from active trachoma, 26 per cent are infected with tuberculosis and less than 9,000 out of the 850,000 children living in the tented villages go to school.

These grim figures, collected on the basis of sample survey, are part of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) 1980 Review report which covers the Afghan refugees, now exceeding the two-million mark, who have crossed over to Pakistan.

The report said a survey undertaken by a World Health Organisation expert in a sample of Afghan refugee children in the NWFP and Baluchistan revealed that 40 per cent of them were suffering from active trachoma and 1.4 per cent from xerophthalmia.

A similar survey to find the degree of TB incidence among the refugee children carried out in December 1980 revealed that 26 per cent of them between the ages of five and nine years were found to be infected as compared with 12 per cent of the same age group among the local population.

The report said the high incidence of TB infection rate indicates a high prevalence of open TB amongst the adults in the refugee villages.

The report said the health status of the Afghan refugees did not differ significantly from that of the rural population of

Afghanistan.

One exception to this is the high incidence of malaria which may be due to the fact that many of them come from cooler, high-lying areas of their country, and have not developed immunity to this disease.

The mortality rate, monitored by the Mahiks of the refugees, according to a reliable source, however, has lowered.

A recent report from an area across the border from which a large chunk of refugees have come to Pakistan said infant mortality in certain Afghanistan areas was above 80 per cent.

The UNHCR has reportedly started a number of programmes to help ease the situation, the major thrust of which being the overcoming of malnutrition.

A programme to provide supplementary feeding to the reported cases of marasmus children and to those weakened by illness has recently been started in Peshawar and Kohat areas. Besides special vaccination the sick children are being given milk and protein biscuits.

The report, quoting the Pakistan Government reports, said in the 50 schools set up in the NWFP and 29 in Baluchistan in all about 8,750 refugee children were enrolled.

The schools set up so far are for boys, because "it is general consensus among the refugee elders and the parents that girls do not require education", said the report.

ARAB SCHOLARS URGE ULEMA SUPPORT OF GOVERNMENT

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 12 Jun 81 p 8

[Text]

LAHORE, June 10 Renowned religious scholars of various Arab countries have appealed to the Ulema in Pakistan to extend their solid support to the present regime in the country for the enforcement success of Islamic order.

The appeal came through an eight-member delegation of Pakistani Ulema of various schools of thought which returned here yesterday after about three weeks' tour of Kuwait, Iraq, Jordan and Saudi Arabia on the invitation of the respective governments.

The delegation comprised Allama Syed Mahmood Ahmad Rizvi, Maulana Abdul Qadir Azad, Allama Ehsan Elahi Zaher, Maulana Mufti Mukhtar Ahmad, Maulana Qari Saeed-ur-Rahman, Maulana Ehsanullah Farooqi, Maulana Mohammad Abdullah Sheikh-ul-Aziz and Maulana Abdul Ghafoor Jhelumi.

Addressing a Press conference on behalf of the delegation here today, Allama Ehsan Elahi Zaher said that wherever they went, they found the religious scholars and the people earnestly watching the progress of the process of Islamisation in Pakistan.

While appealing to the Pakistani Ulema for their full support to the current efforts to bring about the Islamic order, the Arab religious scholars also expected of them that their sectarian beliefs would remain confined to their persons and would not at all impede the process of Islamisation, Allama Ehsan Elahi Zaher said.

In Kuwait, he said, the delegation met a number of Ulema and intellectuals, including the Minister for Awqaf and exchanged views with them on the movements for the Islamic renaissance in various parts of the world.

ISLAMIC CONSTITUTION

He said that a number of Ulema invited from the Islamic world were busy preparing an Islamic Constitution for Kuwait under the Ministry of Religious Affairs and the work was progressing quite well. The Ministry, Allama Zaher said, had set up separate desks for the Ulema belonging to Hanafi, Shafi, Maliki, Hambli and Ahl-i-Hadith schools of thought for the objective of achieving consensus through research on the provisions of the constitutions. Codification of the Islamic laws and injunctions was also under way and 12 volumes in alphabetical order in that respect had so far been prepared, he added.

The delegation, Allama Ehsan Elahi Zaher said, met the religious scholars and others in Iraq, Jordan and Saudi Arabia, and noted that they all were greatly inspired by the Islamic movements in the world particularly the process of Islamisation in Pakistan.

The Iraqi Minister of Religious Affairs, Mr Noori Faizi Shahir, with whom the delegation held a detailed meeting described the statement on Kashmir issue ascribed to him by the Indian Press as baseless and malicious, he said.

FEDERAL MINISTER SAYS OIL FOUND NEAR CHAKWAL

Karachi DAWN in English 3 Jun 81 pp 1, 6

[Text] The Federal Minister for Petroleum and Natural Resources, Maj-Gen (retd) Rao Farman Ali disclosed in Karachi yesterday that test drilling of oil well at Fim Kansar near Chakwal in the Punjab had been successful.

Talking to newsmen informally, he said that the exact quantity of oil to be produced from that well would be known later.

Replying to a question, the Minister said study on Dhodhak field would be completed this month. He said that condensate had been discovered in Dhodhak. He said that from the study of the Dhodhak field, it could be known how much liquefied petroleum gas could be extracted from gas. He expressed the hope that 40 million cubic feet of gas per day could be available from that field.

He further disclosed that Pirkoh gas field is being connected with Sui Gas. Rig has already reached the site and drilling will start. He said that funds for the project would be available in December next from the Asian Development Bank. The project would take one to two years time for implementation.

Rao Farman Ali said that the Government had set a target of drilling 30 wells every year.

As regards the import of petroleum, the Minister said that with increasing demand, its import was rising. During the current fiscal year, the import bill on this count was 1300 million dollars. Next year, the figures would go up to 1400 million dollars, he said.

PPI adds: the energy shortage in the City of Karachi, the Minister said was due to the constantly rising population which has increased the demand manifold.

Earlier the Minister distributed certificates among 30 employees of the Sui Gas Transmission Company who completed their 15, 20 and 25 years of service.

He felicitated them for long association with the company during which they showed exemplary devotion and dedication towards their duty.

According to Islamabad report Fim Kassar deep exploratory well was spudded on Aug 21, 1980, under a joint venture between OGDC and Gulf Oil Company.

The well is located 12 miles north west on Chakwal after drilling the well to its total depth of 11,465 ft. It is now being tested by using an advanced technique of acid fracture.

Presence of oil in the zones being tested has been established. [as published]
It would be possible to assess the potential of the well during the next two months.--APP

CSO: 4220

SPACE, UPPER ATMOSPHERE RESEARCH COMMITTEE UPGRADED

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 4 Jun 81 p 3

[Text] Pakistan Space and Upper Atmosphere Research Committee (SUPARCO) has been upgraded into an autonomous commission. It will be headed by President Gen. Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq.

Disclosing this at a news conference here yesterday the Chairman of SUPARCO, Mr Salim Mahmood, said that the upgradation has taken place with the promulgation of Presidential Order issued at the end of last month which will be published in a gazette notification soon, he added.

The changes and the upgradation had been done with a view to accelerating the pace of space research work. It was made possible because of the keen interest of President Zia-ul-Haq in the space research development. The commission has been granted maximum possible autonomy, Mr Mahmood added.

SUPREME COUNCIL

Besides the upgradation of the SUPARCO into a commission a 10-member Supreme Space Research Council has also been set up under the chairmanship of President Zia-ul-Haq which would be assigned the task of formulating long-term national policies in the field of space research. It would be the highest directing authority as well, the SUPARCO Chairman added.

The other members of the Space Research Council are the Federal Ministers for Finance, Foreign Affairs, Communications, Minister or President's adviser on Science and Technology, Deputy Chairman Planning

Commission, Cabinet Secretary, the Chairman SUPARCO and two scientist engineers to be nominated by the President.

The Council will issue policy directive for the future development of the national space programme and will have over all responsibility for the progress of space technology in the country, Mr Salim Mahmood said.

The Space Research Council will have a five member executive committee comprising the Federal Minister for Finance, the Minister or President's Adviser for Science and Technology, the Cabinet Secretary, the Chairman SUPARCO and one scientist engineer to be nominated by the President.

The main purpose of the executive committee will be to reduce the work-load of space research council by filtering suggestions and proposals which will be placed before the council's meetings, Mr Salim Mahmood said.

He said that the objectives of SUPARCO's scientific programmes was to apply space science and technology and its spin-off benefits in the areas of communications, resource management, study of natural and physical phenomena at high altitudes, prediction of optimum frequencies for high radio communications and related ionospheric research.

Mr Mahmood said that "the commission after achieving take-off stage intends to launch on consolidating ground stations which will be a step forward towards attaining space programme in Pakistan."

He said that the commission

will place its recommendations before the space research council meeting which is likely to be held next month.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations of the commission are:

—We must concentrate to set up ground stations to be able to receive signals from various types of satellites available to the country.

—Through the satellites we should have pictures for the purpose of study which could be beneficial for communications as well as education purposes.

—Concentrate to develop expertise and scientists and have our own satellite so that reliable data could be secured.

—We should conduct all experiments.

Replying to questions the chairman SUPARCO said that space technology programme is not a luxury but essential for Pakistan.

Mr Mahmood said that SUPARCO was set up in 1961 and since its inception it has launched 130 rockets into space. The oil which is used in rockets is known as solid fuel and it is domestically made.

To another question, he said that Pakistan is going very well in space technology among the developing countries and is leading among all the Islamic states.

Briefly talking about the benefits of launching rockets into space, he said that through them informations about temperature, pressure, wind speed, wind direction, diffusion to determine contamination, seasonal changes etc could be gathered.

REASONS FOR CEMENT SUPPLY SHORTAGES DISCUSSED

Lahore THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 25 May 81 p 4

[Editorial: "Cement Supply Snags"]

[Text]

The cement supply system has been in a terrible snarl for quite some time now. Shortages have become so frequent that every other day there are screaming headlines in newspapers about non-availability of the commodity and the resulting inconvenience to consumers. Cement scarcity is once again in the news. Our Staff Reporter's story yesterday disclosed that the commodity has disappeared from the open market but is clandestinely available at a premium of about Rs. 20. It is said that the 50 sale points set up by the Cement Corporation have limited or, in some cases, little stocks to cater to the needs of general consumers. The situation is being taken full advantage of by the stockists who sell their quotas at the Lahore Railway Station at inflated prices. The stockists' plea is that they are not getting adequate supplies from the Cement Corporation, and hence their inability to meet the demands of house-builders. They say

that because of transportation snags they are getting cement against orders placed two months back, and that most of the bags are in a tattered state, which affects the stock position. The complaint from the retailers, grouped together in the Building Material Shopkeepers Association, is that they are not being supplied their quotas by the stockists, which is why they have nothing to sell to the public.

What does all this add up to? In this cacophony of complaints and counter-complaints it is the ordinary citizen who is the sufferer. The retailers blame the stockists and the latter in their turn blame the Cement Corporation. And what is the Corporation's explanation? The situation has been variously amplified. Transport dislocations are one factor; blackmarketing by sellers—whether stockist, dealer or retailer—is another. It is this latter factor that seems to hold the key to the whole problem. The demand is in excess of the supply, which provides an opening for

the unscrupulous trader to play his tricks. The Corporation has experimented with various supply methods but none of them worked. When the depot system was found wanting, the Corporation scrapped it and established a few bulk sale centres which were to sell only to retail outlets. This experiment also failed. The main difficulty is that of shortage which is exploited by dishonest dealers. Two solutions suggest themselves. One is for the Cement Corporation itself to enter the sales business so that middlemen are eliminated and cement is directly sold to consumers. This will need some organising but the plus point is that the Corporation in the process may add to its income. The other is to allow freer and larger imports of cement so that the gap between domestic production and supply is wiped out, and there is no scarcity situation for the middlemen to manipulate. The Cement Corporation must find a permanent solution to the problem of recurring shortages.

BRIEFS

'MUSLIM' ENTERS THIRD YEAR--This day THE MUSLIM was born in Islamabad. It enters its third year today. The birth was not an easy one. We had to go through unusual pangs. The first year was hard, the path tortuous, but oh, the joy of being! In this uphill but exciting journey we have lost part of our character--the character that made the paper tick. THE MUSLIM has had to put up with constant strains, restrictions, roadblocks, and of course the censor's scissors! So, we have no candles to burn, no cake to cut this May 17. No anniversary issue. We shall bring out one when time is no more out of joint. Does it feel nice to clank the chains on one's birthday and call it a party?--THE MUSLIM staff. [Text] [Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 17 May 81 p 1]

INQUIRY AGAINST AFGHAN REFUGEES--Islamabad, June 1--Federal Investigation Agency has conducted an inquiry against liaison officer of Afghan Refugees Department, Peshawar for allegedly selling registration books for Rs 2.8 lakh. According to a Press release of FIA the accused officer, with the connivance of other accused, sold seven registration books for Rs 40,000/- each. The case has been registered and investigation is in progress. A case was registered against a cashier of a commercial bank of Quetta, who allegedly took away Rs 3,49,500/- by forging the accounts of clients of the bank. He received the amount and issued the receipt, but the entry of the amount had not been made in the account of the account-holder. Further investigation is in progress. A clerk of post office Sara-i-Ap Kalpus has also been booked under Sections 420 409, 468 471 P.P.C. The accused used to remove bank draft and other cashable documents from envelopes. The accused removed a refundable air ticket and encashed it for Rs 5920/-. FIA registered 268 cases against two gazetted officers, 33 non-gazetted and 401 private persons during the month of April.--APP [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 2 Jun 81 p 3]

LABOR ATTACHES REDESIGNATED--President Mohammed Zia-ul-Haq has ordered that all the posts of Labour Attaches, Assistant Labour Attaches in Pakistan missions abroad shall be redesignated as Community Welfare Officers/Assistant Community Welfare Officers. The re-designation order will take place with immediate effect, according to an official notification.--APP. [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 5 Jun 81 p 16]

TRIBAL AREA GRID STATION--Lahore, June 6--The first-ever grid station of the tribal areas built at Khair in Bajaur agency will be inaugurated on June 7, by the NWFP governor, Lt-Gen. Fazle Haq. The 66 kv Grid station along with 38 kilometre transmission line from Temmergarh has been completed by the Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA) at a total cost of Rs 1.52 crore within a record time of about 18 months. The project had been completed exclusively by the WAPDA's engineers and it was part of the WAPDA's grand secondary transmission lines and grid stations project. The grid station was expected to revolutionise the tribal society by facilitating the installation of industrial and agricultural connections in the remote places of the tribal areas and lead towards progress and prosperity of the tribesmen. So far, this area was getting limited power supply from Temmer Garh grid station in the NWFP.--APP [Text] [Karachi BUSINESS RECORDER in English 7 Jun 81 p 1]

REVISION OF TEXTBOOKS--Rawalpindi, June 1--The task of revising and rewriting of textbooks would be accomplished maximum within two years and the material in the books as repugnant to Islam, Pakistan and aspirations of the Muslim nation would be weeded out. This was stated by the Education Minister Mohammad Ali Khan while inaugurating a book exhibition organised by the Punjab Textbook Board at the Government College for Women, Satellite Town. He pointed out that stromage elements were rampant in the books which had not as yet been noticed by the authors, writers and journalists as well. He cited three examples in this context. In a textbook meant for the sixth class there was written, once I went to a 100 per cent Islamic country. There were other eatables available at a restaurant but it was specially written that "pork supplied is very nice." In an English reader meant for the English medium students horse was named as Sultan dog was named as Tipu. The minister said it was most deplorable that these curses were inherited from the British rule. He pointed out that Sultan of Turkey was hated by Britishers, therefore, horses were given the name Sultan. Similarly, to degrade Sultan Tipu, dogs were given this name. He said this was most shameful that the Muslim nation accepted the degradation of its heroes at the hands of authors who had been stooges British rulers. The third example the Minister quoted was that in a textbook the Pakistan resolution was explained and Gujrat, Kathiawar, Iran and Afghanistan were described as the parts of Pakistan. The Minister maintained that in the light of the bitter experiences, the textbooks would be rewritten and brought in line with the faith and aspirations and historical background of the Muslim nation.--APP. [Text] [Peshawar KHYBER MAIL in English 2 Jun 81 p 3]

ARMS SEIZED: 11 HELD--Karachi, June 3--The police seized two pistols, seven cartridges, five bottles of foreign liquor, about two kilo charas and 10 tolas of smuggled gold and arrested 11 persons from different parts of the city yesterday. According to police, pistols and cartridges were recovered from Brigade and Ferozabad areas. Two persons, Ahmed Hussain and Zareef Khan, have been arrested. The foreign liquor was seized from Baghdadi and Ferozabad, charas was recovered from Brigade, Soldier Bazar. [Text] [Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 4 Jun 81 p 6]

SUI GAS RESERVES--Lahore, June 5--Maj Gen (retd) Rao Farman Ali Khan, Federal Minister Petroleum and Natural Resources, has said seven trillion cubic feet gas reserves of Sui will be used up during the next 20 years. Talking informally with newsmen after a reception hosted in his honour at a local hotel, the Minister

said six to seven million cubic feet gas was being used in the country every day. In reply to a question, the minister said the government had expedited the exploration of new energy resources in order to meet the ever rising demands. When his attention was drawn to the difficulty in getting new sui-gas connection, the minister said it was not possible for the government to provide sui-gas to every citizen of the country in view of the limited gas reserves and the enhanced prices of the important pipe which he said were Rs 85 per single foot.--PPI [Text] [Karachi BUSINESS RECORDER in English 6 Jun 81 p 1]

CSO: 4220

THAILAND

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH MIDDLE EAST--According to the director general of the Business Economics Department, last year's trade between Thailand and the Middle East valued 43,223 million baht, an increase of about 17 million baht over that of 1979. Last year's import value of crude oil, especially from Saudi Arabia, increased by 8,187 million baht--93.4 percent--while the export value of Thai goods increased only 11.5 percent. Major Thai goods exported to the Middle East are rice, maize, sorghum, textile garments, iron ore, synthetic rubber, jewelry, beans, aluminum products and furniture. [BK100229 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 9 Jun 81]

DRY SEASON CROPS--According to the Agricultural Extension Department, nationwide cultivation of rice for the current dry season as of 15 May covered 3.8 million rai, while cultivation of other farm crops, such as corn, peanuts, soy beans, mung beans and cotton covered 2.5 million rai. [BK100229 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 3 Jun 81]

TRADE ACCORD WITH SWEDEN--Thailand and Sweden yesterday signed an agreement providing for an average quota increase of 1.5 percent each year on the eight categories of Thai textiles exported to Sweden, deputy director-general of the Foreign Trade Department, Mrs Oranut Osathanon, said. The agreement will be effective for the next 2 years beginning next month when the current agreement expires. The seven major categories are shirts, sweaters, overcoats and jackets, trousers, dresses, blouses and towels, while the eighth is a basket group covering such items as socks, t-shirts, and track-suits. [Excerpt] [BK090253 Bangkok POST in English 5 Jun 81 p 23]

GRANT FROM JAPAN--The Thai Embassy in Tokyo announced that three exchanges of note between the government of Japan and Thailand concerning Japanese grant-in-aid to Thailand have been signed in Tokyo by the Japanese and Thai foreign ministers on behalf of their respective governments. Under these three exchanges of note, Japan will extend financial grant of up to 7,060 billion yen for the construction of buildings and facilities and purchase of equipment for a 400-bed hospital project in Nakhon Si Thammarat Province, a marine science center of Sinakharin Wirot University in Chon Buri Province and a nursing college in Mahasarakham Province. [BK1312225 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 10 Jun 81]

OCTOBER-APRIL REVENUES--According to the deputy under secretary or state for finance, during October 1980-1981 the Revenue Department collected a total of 20,297.6 million baht, which is 47.0 percent above the target. These revenues are from personal income tax, business tax and entertainment tax. [BK1312225 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 11 Jun 81]

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